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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT.

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MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Donald D. MacPherson, Chairman

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Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

Chadwick H. Smith, Commissioner

FL-214.



DECEMBER, 1960

Variety of Economic Forces Prevalent On Winter Labor Market Scene

Seasonal Trends Reduce Employment In November

Industrial employment in Montana was 168,600 wage earners as of November 15 according to estimates compiled by the Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This was 2,900 below the October employment level and 7,100 above that of November a year ago. The decrease from last month measures the extent to which annual seasonal employment diminished during the period. The increase from a year ago reflects the growth in number of persons in employment. The figures this year are deceptive because comparisons are with a strike affected 1959. Approximately 5,500 workers were eliminated from the November, 1959 total because of the metal mining strike in progress at that time. Discounting this unnatural economic element, industrial employment for both years remains about the same for each November.

Seasonal Declines Less This Year

The October to November seasonal employment decline this year was less than for the comparable periods of the past five years. Seasonal factors removed only 2,900 workers from industrial payrolls this year, against 4,100 last year. The October-November employment shrinkage was 3,000 in 1958, 4,200 in both 1957 and 1956, and 3,600 in 1955. Better weather conditions, more major construction projects, and other active outdoor activities were chiefly responsible for keeping more employed longer this year.

Of the eight major industrial groups which comprise the Montana economy, six showed employment declines from October, while two groups kept even. The major decrease

was in the highly seasonal construction industry, down 1,200 workers. Project completions, rather than weather factors, were responsible in some instances. Other declines from last month were in manufacturing and government, down 500 each; the trade and service industries, down 300 each; and transportation and utilities, down 100. Employment in mining and in finance, insurance and real estate remained the same as in the October totals. Most of these down shifts in employment accord with seasonal experiences of the past years.

Long-Range Trends Mixed

Comparison of figures over the period of a full year provide a glimpse of trends having long-range economic significance. Trade and service industries are normally barometers of economic prosperity and reflect the growth of stability of primary industries. There were 700 fewer workers on trade industry payrolls this November than last. Service industries recorded a moderate increase of 100 workers. Normally, trade employment expands during the late fall months in preparation for the holiday shopping season. Although holiday hiring was fairly good in most major cities, plans for increased payrolls did not materialize in some other areas. In some cases better merchandising methods and self-service have eliminated the need for extra workers. Consumer purchases of durable goods are down from a year ago, particularly in some farm areas.

The Construction Outlook

Favorable weather for outdoor work during October and November has been a factor in maintaining employment levels and deferring the annual layoffs which result in

high winter unemployment. As a result, construction payrolls were 1,900 above a year ago. They will shift naturally downward as the weather worsens. But the big backlog of major construction projects awaiting the start of the next construction season will be a strong employment force on the labor market scene in the months ahead.

A Look at Lumbering and Mining

The lumber industry has been reducing employment all through the late fall months. Many of the plants now operating will shut down when the severe cold weather comes. The slump in lumber and plywood production accounts for part of the slack in the state's economy. Present indications do not reflect improvement for the coming winter months, and much of the unemployment this winter will be in the lumber industry.

Too much capacity and not enough demand characterizes the current situation in most of the important metals and minerals. Copper stock piles are at a two-year high despite the lengthy strike last year. Markets have been relatively quiet despite a drop in prices. Mining employment has not yet declined appreciably, but some adjustments in working forces may be necessary unless the present conditions change.

Fiscal 1960 Wages High

Employers subject to the Montana Unemployment Compensation Law paid \$458,471,219 in gross wages to an average of 108,602 insured workers during fiscal 1960. This was slightly over 8 million dollars more than wages paid during fiscal 1959. Wages paid to Yellowstone County workers totaled \$76,096,413, followed by Cascade County with \$56,993,211, and Silver Bow County with \$43,229,938.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES (per 100 employees)

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATE						SEPARATION RATE								
	Total			New Hire			Total			Quit			Layoff		
	1)Oct 1960	2)Sep 1960	Oct. 1959	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 1959	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 1959	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 1959	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 1959
3) All Manufacturing.....	2.9	3.0	4)	2.3	2.5	4)	3.9	7.6	4)	1.4	3.7	4)	1.6	2.4	4)
Durable Goods.....	3.1	3.7	4)	2.1	3.0	4)	4.0	9.6	4)	1.6	3.5	4)	1.7	2.9	4)
Primary Metal.....	4.0	2.3	4)	1.1	.6	4)	3.5	12.0	4)	.6	3.5	4)	.7	4.1	4)
3) Nondurable Goods.....	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.6	1.4	2.1	3.6	3.7	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
All Mining.....	2.8	8.0	4)	.9	3.5	4)	3.6	6.7	4)	1.0	3.1	4)	.3	.3	4)
Metal Mining.....	3.4	7.6	4)	.9	1.5	4)	3.6	7.0	4)	1.1	2.7	4)	.2	.1	4)

- 1) Preliminary rates based on all data available at publication time. 2) Figures previously revised on more complete returns.
3) Excludes sugar and canning industries. Total separations include discharges and miscellaneous separations.
4) Data not available due to strike in metal mining and primary metals a year ago.

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Dec. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(157 jobseekers, 233 new, 77 men, 80 women). Industry and farm activities both down seasonally from October. Area construction projects slowed by weather conditions or closed completely. Retail establishments report business slow with no appreciable employment increase for holiday trade planned. Moderate hiring at smelter for replacement purposes only. No immediate labor shortages expected.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(2,002 jobseekers, 718 new, 1,258 men, 744 women). Construction employment totals in gradual decline with some project completions and other winter shutdowns. Work on variety of commercial and home building units still in progress. Moderate activity at Yellowstone Dam site near Hardin on preliminary stages of site development, access roads, etc. Bids for construction of camp facilities scheduled for letting Dec. 15, 1960. Area employment in mining, railroads and oil activities at moderate levels. Good hiring trends in trade and service industries and extra post office workers for the holiday season. Agricultural hiring below normal.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Tridant—(429 jobseekers, 184 new, 290 men, 139 women). Downturn in job prospects laid to unsettled lumber markets and reduced volume in trade industries. State college building program chief construction activity. Two new stores scheduled to open in shopping center plaza soon. Construction of tale processing mill in Three Forks area near completion. Farm hiring light.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(1,254 jobseekers, 374 new, 782 men, 472 women). Air of optimism prevalent as economy moves toward recovery after metal mining strike. Some business establishments engaged in remodeling projects. One-third million dollar remodeling and expansion project planned at brewery. Fire-damaged meat plant scheduled for rebuilding. All outside construction projects suspended for winter. Good employment opportunities for clerical, sales and skilled workers during October. Farm hiring patterns normal, but little demand for livestock feeders.

CUT BANK—(229 jobseekers, 126 new, 167 men, 62 women). Labor market patterns show good trends after elimination of seasonal factors. Favorable weather kept good levels of employment in construction and oil field work. Some normal declines in these fields expected through December. Main street business at normal levels. Farm activity limited to general maintenance and repair projects.

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	Nov. 1959	Nov. Avg. 1952-60
Employment—				
Industrial Employment	168,600	171,500	161,500	163,600
New Job Applicants	5,187	4,678	5,728	4,297
Job Applicants, End of Month	14,487	9,469	17,740	9,558
	Dec. 9 1960	Nov. 11 1960	Dec. 5 1959	Avg. 1st Dec. Wk. 1956-60
Insured Unemployment, Week of				
New and Renewal Claims	2,217	1,582	1,821	1,944
Unemployed Weeks Filed	9,326	4,524	10,702	7,984
Total Unemployment Claims	11,543	6,106	12,523	9,929

DILLON—(201 jobseekers, 95 new, 133 men, 68 women). Mild weather held livestock feeding to a minimum, reducing job prospects. Most farm work included fencing and general farm chores. Miscellaneous building projects in various stages of construction; work continues as weather permits. Skeleton crews working on re-location of railroad tracks near Clark Canyon Dam site. Trade and service volume up with influx of workers.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(575 jobseekers, 179 new, 415 men, 160 women). Decline in construction activity largely responsible for most idle as crews trimmed at completed military and civilian projects. Cold weather took its toll at others. Civil service hiring at airbase limited during November, but applications taken for skilled and clerical workers for future job openings. Farm hiring normal.

GLENDALE, Circle, Wibaux—(225 jobseekers, 92 new 174 men, 51 women). Poor farm crops, lack of moisture and fewer farm hires combined to present a dismal agricultural picture. Industry hiring also below last year's level. Night shifts eliminated at some service establishments. One cafe forced to close for lack of business. Job prospects dwindling as winter season advances, but spring job outlook forecasts good.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(2,691 jobseekers, 837 new 2,344 men, 347 women). Increased hiring in trade industries highlights the October labor market picture. Good weather for most of the month allowed construction to continue. Start of construction on missile complex scheduled for January barring unforeseen delays. Farm work mostly in shape of general maintenance, and building and equipment repairs. Area labor supply adequate to meet most current needs.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(366 jobseekers, 107 new, 263 men, 103 women). Seasonal workers make up the bulk of unemployed, but heavy applications also noted from idled lumber and sawmill workers. Forest service crews pared for winter months. Only limited hiring in trade industries

prior to holiday season. Farm labor demand mostly for short-time help.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(437 jobseekers, 184 new, 341 men, 96 women). Job hires in industry and agriculture below last month and a year ago. Very little or no extra hiring planned by main street establishments during the holiday season. Cold and snow halted most construction projects until next spring. Farm hiring prospects below normal.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(766 jobseekers, 255 new, 470 men, 296 women). Work progressing on several major construction projects including highway interchange, state office building, retail store and college additions. No new starts of note during October. Trade and service industries recovering from temporary November lag. Farm labor demand slow.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(1,436 jobseekers, 359 new, 1,035 men, 401 women). Labor market patterns weakening as winter advances. End of Xmas tree harvest idled 300 workers; closed construction projects furloughed 125 more. Working forces at trade establishments cut to minimum with some on short work weeks. Business failures included a grocery store and a used car sales organization. Farm labor demand down sharply with completion of fall harvests.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnet—(300 jobseekers, 115 new, 280 men, 20 women). Job placements higher than year ago but down seasonally from last month. Trade industries led the November hiring line, followed by contract construction and private households. Start of construction on missile bases in area should stimulate local economy. No worker shortages evident at the present time.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(543 jobseekers, 104 new, 378 men, 165 women). A 50% drop in job placements from a year ago laid directly to depressed lumber conditions and closure of a major mill. Main street stores have reduced working forces and the majority plan no large scale hiring

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)*

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver
1952.....	142.0	142.4	144.6	151.1	156.6	162.7	162.9	164.5	163.0	160.2	157.8	156.2	155.3
1953.....	147.1	145.9	147.9	151.5	155.2	161.0	162.2	164.1	163.2	162.2	159.9	157.9	156.5
1954.....	148.8	147.6	149.4	153.4	158.0	164.1	166.6	167.8	157.1	156.1	160.3	158.0	157.2
1955.....	150.6	149.0	149.6	155.6	160.7	169.2	170.6	172.9	171.7	168.3	164.7	162.7	162.1
1956.....	156.6	154.4	156.3	163.0	169.3	177.4	177.4	179.8	177.2	174.6	170.4	166.7	168.6
1957.....	156.8	155.0	156.8	161.3	166.0	172.0	174.2	174.2	170.8	167.4	163.2	159.9	164.8
1958.....	153.1	150.3	150.5	156.4	162.4	167.1	170.2	172.2	170.0	168.8	165.8	162.4	162.4
1959.....	155.3	153.2	155.9	162.2	167.5	174.0	177.5	179.2	169.9	165.6	161.5	159.4	165.1
1960.....	152.7	152.5	156.1	163.4	167.9	175.2	176.3	176.3	174.8	171.5	168.6**		

* Estimates revised on the basis of more complete and accurate figures for industry segments not covered under the Unemployment Insurance Program. **Preliminary Estimate.

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Dec. 1

during the holiday season. One grocery store closed during the month. No date set for start of construction of new shopping center. New city sewage disposal plant 30% completed with little hiring.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Jordan, Terry—(261 jobseekers, 104 new, 205 men, 56 women). Labor market complexion fairly good with improving trends in the trade industries. Some planned construction projects postponed until spring but good progress on current ones. Some idled construction workers leaving for other areas. Farm labor demand reduced as livestock growers cutting herds because of serious water shortages.

MISSOULA, Arlee, Drummond, Superior—(1,059 jobseekers, 497 new, 695 men, 364 women). Employment in lumbering and logging fluctuated throughout the month in response to changing climatic and economic conditions. A definite downtrend was exhibited at month's end. Worker layoffs common at both large and small mills and plants. Close of sugar refining campaign idled 200 workers. Completion of one highway project and winter suspension of another idled 125. Normal seasonal cutbacks evident in service industries.

POLSON—(355 jobseekers, 140 new, 296 men, 59 women). Depressed lumber activity chiefly responsible for current job downturn. One major mill on four-day week; other plants eliminating one shift of workers. Early end of Christmas tree harvest idled others. No large building or highway projects currently active in area.

SHELBY—(347 jobseekers, 157 new, 248 men, 99 women). Trade industries and the public utilities group were main hiring forces during November. Hiring down in railroad and transportation units. Construction activity limited with most projects closed for winter. Holiday hiring of extra workers slow but expected to gain momentum in December. Farm hiring above last year.

SIDNEY—(211 jobseekers, 146 new, 162 men, 49 women). Most construction workers employed through November on a variety of commercial and industrial building projects. Prospects for 1961 work season appear good with increased construction volume predicted. Main street volume in sales of both durable and non-durable goods not up to expectations. Sugar refining campaign to end Jan. 5, 1961. Farm hiring below last year.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(228 jobseekers, 63 new, 191 men, 37 women). Seasonal layoffs in construction, lumbering, sawmill work and forest service accounted for majority of new jobseekers. Newly automated sawmills continue to cause further worker layoffs. Survey work on power line continues with demand for chainmen. Bids for new Noxon school to be called for in December.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(415 jobseekers, 118 new, 347 men, 68 women). Seasonal employment drops most evident in construction and agriculture during November, and to a lesser degree in the trade and service industries. Cafes, hotels, implement firms adjusting working forces to winter levels. Oil field activity remains a potent economic force with 5 wells drilling and 6 seismograph crews active.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Nov. 1960 (2)	Oct. 1960 (3)	Nov. 1959	Oct. '60 to Nov. '60	Nov. '59 to Nov. '60
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	168,600	171,500	161,500	— 2,900	7,100
Manufacturing	20,800	21,300	18,900	— 500	1,900
Durable goods.....	12,700	12,900	10,600	— 200	2,100
Lumber and timber products.....	7,400	7,500	7,700	— 100	300
Primary metals.....	3,800	3,800	1,400	00	2,400
Other (4).....	1,500	1,600	1,500	— 100	00
Nondurable goods.....	8,100	8,400	8,300	— 300	200
Food and kindred products.....	5,000	5,200	5,000	— 200	00
Printing and publishing.....	1,600	1,600	1,700	00	100
Petroleum refining.....	900	900	900	00	00
Other (5).....	600	700	700	— 100	100
Mining	7,700	7,700	5,300	00	2,400
Metal mining.....	4,800	4,800	2,100	00	2,700
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic.....	800	800	800	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas production.....	2,100	2,100	2,400	00	300
Contract Construction	12,700	13,900	10,800	— 1,200	1,900
Contractors, building construction.....	5,500	5,900	4,400	— 400	1,100
Contractors, other than building.....	2,700	3,500	2,400	— 800	300
Contractors, special trade.....	4,500	4,500	4,000	00	500
Transportation and utilities	18,400	18,500	19,200	— 100	800
Interstate railroads.....	8,600	8,600	9,200	00	600
Transportation except railroads.....	3,900	3,900	4,000	00	100
Utilities including communication.....	5,900	6,000	6,000	— 100	100
Trade	40,500	40,800	41,200	— 300	700
Wholesale trade.....	8,700	8,700	9,100	00	400
Retail trade.....	31,800	32,100	32,100	— 300	300
General merchandise and apparel.....	6,200	6,200	6,100	00	100
Food stores.....	4,900	4,800	5,100	100	200
Eating and drinking establishments.....	7,300	7,600	7,300	— 300	00
Automotive and filling stations.....	6,800	6,800	6,600	00	200
Retail trade not elsewhere classified.....	6,600	6,700	7,000	— 100	400
Finance, insurance and real estate	6,900	6,900	6,600	00	300
Services and miscellaneous	22,200	22,500	22,100	— 300	100
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.....	2,600	2,600	2,600	00	00
Personal services.....	2,200	2,200	2,100	00	100
Other (6).....	17,400	17,700	17,400	— 300	00
Government	39,400	39,900	37,400	— 500	2,000
Federal.....	9,500	9,700	9,100	— 200	400
State and local.....	29,900	30,200	28,300	— 300	1,600
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	19,900	20,000	18,800	— 100	1,100
Manufacturing.....	3,000	3,000	1,900	00	1,100
Contract construction.....	1,700	1,700	1,700	00	00
Transportation and utilities.....	2,100	2,100	2,100	00	00
Trade, wholesale and retail.....	5,700	5,700	5,700	00	00
Services and miscellaneous (7).....	4,000	4,100	4,100	— 100	100
Government.....	3,400	3,400	3,300	00	100

Statewide employment estimates revised on the basis of more complete reports. Industry detail for the period January, 1959 to date, will be supplied in a future supplement to this publication.

- (1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
- (2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 710 selected Montana establishments.
- (3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,065 such establishments.
- (4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
- (5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
- (6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit membership organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.
- (7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN NOV. 1960 AND NOV. 1959

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placement								UI Claims*	
	Nov. 1960		Nov. 1959		Nov. 1960		Nov. 1959		Nov. 1960				Nov. 1959				Wk. 2-9	
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1960	1959
Anaconda.....	233	24	93	27	157	30	1,395	794	14	11	25	2	9	2	11	223	1,177
Billings.....	718	155	862	224	2,002	490	1,978	708	492	108	600	179	590	99	689	258	1,747	1,294
Bozeman.....	184	46	191	43	429	105	508	112	139	29	168	38	154	39	193	76	273	169
Butte.....	374	79	269	74	1,254	271	3,164	793	98	10	108	45	49	15	64	20	875	2,360
Cut Bank.....	126	37	141	48	229	73	386	138	47	15	62	25	44	34	78	22	195	218
Dillon.....	95	28	98	31	201	43	222	67	30	50	80	31	28	54	82	36	149	140
Glasgow.....	179	45	175	57	575	163	502	163	105	15	120	38	153	15	168	83	558	482
Glendive.....	92	26	138	44	225	57	246	70	72	13	85	30	94	21	115	37	232	133
Great Falls.....	837	235	862	224	2,691	505	2,478	869	301	55	356	99	407	80	487	142	1,187	1,535
Hamilton.....	107	32	112	38	366	93	359	118	30	36	66	14	35	67	102	23	356	302
Havre.....	184	52	268	77	437	133	485	155	102	22	124	48	150	56	206	83	467	344
Helena.....	255	59	325	112	766	181	897	313	93	4	97	31	244	17	261	143	543	566
Kalispell.....	359	79	385	108	1,436	359	1,662	486	110	4	114	35	179	17	196	51	1,415	1,177
Lewistown.....	115	31	96	40	300	92	267	93	57	22	79	40	56	20	76	34	168	178
Livingston.....	104	21	109	20	543	133	317	64	25	2	27	6	75	4	79	39	469	250
Miles City.....	104	14	176	44	261	47	275	80	66	33	99	39	57	38	95	21	309	210
Missoula.....	497	86	879	310	1,059	220	1,241	388	224	21	245	79	270	39	309	139	973	861
Polson.....	140	21	108	29	355	122	325	101	33	17	50	17	134	31	165	51	368	255
Shelby.....	157	45	147	55	347	85	265	122	59	23	82	35	75	4	79	30	273	215
Sidney.....	146	49	76	17	211	59	182	40	61	26	87	27	52	58	110	32	172	135
Thomp. Falls	63	12	78	21	228	61	231	69	24	1	25	8	34	3	37	14	222	217
Wolf Point.....	118	30	140	32	415	113	355	99	22	11	33	10	20	11	31	13	369	305
TOTALS.....	5,187	1,206	5,728	1,675	14,487	3,435	17,740	5,842	2,204	528	2,732	876	2,909	724	3,633	1,347	11,543	12,523

*Include 381 claims of the Federal UC Program 367 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. (1) 1960	Oct. (2) 1960	Nov. 1959	Nov. (1) 1960	Oct. (2) 1960	Nov. 1959	Nov. (1) 1960	Oct. (2) 1960	Nov. 1959
All Manufacturing.....	\$ 98.33	\$ 98.57	\$ 92.83	40.3	40.9	38.2	2.44	2.41	2.43
Durable goods.....	94.38	95.74	90.02	39.0	39.4	37.2	2.42	2.43	2.42
Primary metals.....	97.50	95.55	3)	39.0	39.0	3)	2.50	2.45	3)
Nondurable goods.....	100.78	99.48	96.23	40.8	41.8	39.6	2.47	2.38	2.43
Food and kindred products.....	88.77	89.65	84.05	43.3	44.6	41.0	2.05	2.01	2.05
All Mining.....	101.52	105.85	105.88	39.5	40.4	41.2	2.57	2.62	2.57
Metal mining.....	102.43	102.43	3)	38.8	38.8	3)	2.64	2.64	3)
Transportation and Utilities (except Rys.)...	99.69	96.12	100.11						
Transportation (except railroads).....	108.02	103.34	115.37						
Utilities and communication.....	93.56	90.32	90.39	40.5	38.6	40.9	2.31	2.34	2.21

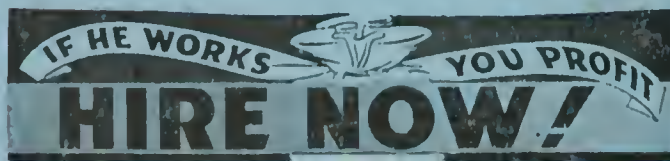
(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns. (3) Data not available due to strike in metal mining a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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